

The Times.

OWOSSO, MICHIGAN.

GEO. M. DEWEY, EDITOR.

Flour from the wheat crop of 1882 is now for sale in the markets of Georgia.

There is now in the Treasury vaults \$179,000,000 in gold coin and bullion and \$55,000,000 of silver.

The Allegan Tribune says, "Michigan's Horr skinned the Democracy and Michigan's Burrows tanned the hide."

The citizens of San Francisco are about to erect a monument to the memory of the late President Garfield.

The wheat harvest in Kansas this year will be the largest and finest ever known in the State. So says the Wellington, Kansas, Press.

An exchange says there are 9,000 saloons in New York city. These if placed side by side in a direct line would extend a distance of forty-five miles.

James B. Wilson, United States Senator elect from Iowa, and one of nature's noblemen, has declared in favor of prohibition, and is stumping the state in its favor.

The Cincinnati, Ohio, Enquirer, the leading Democratic Journal in that State, calls for someone to throw the Republican party a plank. We will take Oregon instead.

Report says the Mexican Central railroad is in successful operation for 223 miles northward from the city of Mexico and 164 miles southward from Paso del Norte.

It is reported that Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is getting tired of politics and will soon retire. Does he smell a defeat for bossism at the coming election in the land of Penn.

The Wellington, Kansas, Press says that D. W. Johnson, who lives near that place, says he has a hundred and fifteen acre field of corn that will average from four and one-half to five feet in height.

The Wilmington, Delaware, News, the Republican organ in that state says the splendid Republican victory in that city on Saturday, June 3d "was more than a party triumph, which would be of little account. But it means a change of official methods, motives and influences."

The nominee of the Greenbackers for Governor of Delaware announces that he does not want to be "the figure head of a farce." He therefore refuses to run until he can be convinced of the existence of something like a Greenback party. It is safe to say that he will not run this year.

On the 13th inst., the Legislature of Rhode Island elected Henry B. Anthony United States Senator for the fifth term. If we are not mistaken only one other man ever served four successive terms in the Senate, and was elected for the fifth, and that was Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri.

The Oregon Election.

The result of the election held in the State of Oregon, on the 5th inst., was the election of the entire Republican ticket for State officers by an average majority of over 1,800—the re-election of M. C. George to Congress by a majority of 3,600, and a Legislature Republican in both branches by a decided majority, securing a Republican United States Senator in place of Senator Grover, Democrat.

Practical Despotism.

Much is being said about the tyranny which is charged capital exercises toward labor, but much less about the despotism that labor seeks to exercise over labor. The latest and one of the most striking examples of this form of despotism has just been furnished by the Bricklayer's Union of New York city. In this case an agent of the Bricklayer's Union visited the premises, where a builder of that city had in his employ over one hundred men, and with the force were two boys who were working as apprentices who had not been regularly indentured. He directed these to become indentured at once, told them where to procure the documents, and "instructed" them to file

copies of them with the Bricklayer's Union. The object of this was to bring the boys under the control of the Union and to enable the Union to keep track of the number of apprentices, so as to compel every employer not to keep apprentices in excess of the quota permitted him by the rules of the Union. The boys applied to their employer for advice, and he told them to go on with their work and pay no attention to the instructions of the Unions' "delegate." The following day the "delegate" returned, and, without exchanging a word with the employer, ordered the working men to quit their work, which they did, leaving it just where they received the order in the middle of the day. The builder kept his apprentices and filled the places of the strikers with non-Union men. Thereupon this "delegate" visited all the buildings in the different parts of the city where that builder had men employed, and ordered them to quit work, which they did at once.

In that case over one hundred men, each of them earning four dollars a day, were compelled to leave their work against their wills, important enterprises were checked, and the business of the builder maliciously interfered with, and all for what? To keep two boys from the privilege of learning a trade, just that and nothing more. And all this despotism is patiently submitted to by men who in their leisure moments are wont to talk about liberty and especially the liberty of laboring men. In this case the laboring forces are mulched over four hundred dollars a day, to gratify the caprice of one "walking loafer" pretending to represent a labor Union, tyrannical in its character. And it is, also, a fact, that the selfish and cruel policy of these Trade Unions is fast making it impossible for artisan's boys to grow up into useful and industrious lives, and there is as a result hordes of young ruffians and loafers about the streets in all our larger cities who, under a different system, might be learning trades and fitting themselves to be good mechanics.

We candidly advise all working men who now bow their necks under the despotism of any one of these Trades Unions, to inquire a little more closely into the real drift and purpose of the organization; to ascertain whether it is really worth their while to pay men good salaries for no more arduous or useful work than that of sowing contention; to ask themselves whether, if working men have any rights, one of them is not to work when they please, and where they please; and finally to consider the question whether a system which educates boys as loafers instead of as workers, and which puts them on the road to pauperism and crime instead of training them to be good and industrious citizens is the sort of a system which is calculated to promote the dignity and independence of laboring men. These are important questions, and the circumstances narrated above may throw some light upon them, that will be useful to the working men.

Does Congress do its Work Promptly?

That overbearing political paper the Louisville, Kentucky, Courier-Journal, with its not unusual extravagance, recently remarked that "there had not been, in many a year, such a lazy, dillydallying Congress as the present Republican body," and the Boston, Mass., Herald, the Detroit Free Press, and other leading Democratic journals, have commented in a similar spirit upon what they term the "do-nothing policy that has prevailed" in Congress, and they warn the Republicans that "if they expect to go into the fall elections with solid ground to stand upon in their appeal to the people for a new lease of power, they will need to make a better use of their time than they have done for the past six months." Fault finding is an easy matter and it is not difficult to get impatient with the apparently slow progress of affairs in Congress, especially when legislation is hindered by willful and obstinate obstructions, as it has of late been, impatience is entirely excusable. But for these obstructions and their consequences the Republicans in Congress are not in any way responsible, and such criticisms as those noted above are, neither just or proper; and, yet, if they were based on a sense of general dilatoriness in Congressional proceedings

they would, to a certain extent, be justified by the facts in the case, as no one well acquainted with the history of Congressional action will pretend that Congress has made the best use of its time, or has done all that it might have done to expedite business. But at the same time, it will not be difficult to show that the record made by the present Congress, compares very favorably with that of previous Congresses, and that to apply terms of extravagant condemnation to its delays is very unjust. In proof let us cite the record. This Congress has undertaken the settlement of the Utah question, which previous Congresses have shirked, and its legislation on that point only waits the appointment by the President of the required Board of Commissioners to be carried into effect. Another vexed question, which has haunted Congress for years, the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award, has been disposed of. The question of Chinese immigration has been met by the passage of the ten-years exclusion bill; the difficult and delicate matter of the reappointment of Congressional representation has been promptly and very satisfactorily disposed of; and the tariff question after an exhaustive debate has been dealt with by the passage of the Tariff-Commission bill. These, without mentioning the minor measures, or those, which like the Crapo Bank Extension bill, which as yet have passed only one branch show that much valuable legislation has already taken place, and we call on any of these grumbling organs to point us to five measures of equal importance with those mentioned above, which resulted from any six months' work of the Democratic Congresses which preceded the present? At any time we shall be most happy to listen to any such enumeration, and to place it before our readers. But the real effectiveness of the present Congress, is perhaps better shown when we compare its work with that done by the British Parliament during the past two years. And while it is true that Parliament has been confronted with circumstances of exceptional difficulty, yet it is, also, true that it is relieved of a good deal of business, like the consideration of claims and of contested election cases, which with us occupy very largely the time of Congress, but which, under the English system, are decided by the courts. Last year Parliament met and the Queen's speech unfolded a long programme of important legislation, but after eight months or more of active debate, only two measures, the Irish Coercion bill and the Irish Land bill, were passed. This year Parliament met again, and a number of important measures, most of them carried over from last year untouched, were spread before it in the speech from the Throne. Parliament has now been in session nearly five months, and its first act of legislation is yet to be done. Again two companion measures relating to Ireland, one dealing with crime, and the other mitigating the sufferings of tenants, block the way; and from the present aspect of things it is probable that little or nothing will be done this session beyond the passage of these two bills. Should this prove to be the case it will follow that, for two whole years, the British Parliament has occupied all its time with what is practically one question, the relation of the Irish people to the land they occupy and the law that are necessary to govern them. Meanwhile, all the other varied and important interests of the United Kingdom will have gone absolutely without any legislation whatever; and the case is even worse than would result from a like inefficiency of the legislative department with us, for a large part of our law making is done by our several State Legislatures. Judged by the record of the British Parliament, we think the record made by the present Congress is a good one; and while Congressional delays are often enough exasperating, nothing is to be gained by representing them worse than they are. Nor will the people of the country be the gainers if Congress, by adverse criticisms, should be goaded into injudicious or illy considered legislation.

The Dangers of the Stock Markets.
A man may be incredulous enough to risk his money in the fickle mysteries of a mercantile stock market but when he gets the itching Piles, he goes straight for Dr. Sweeney's Ointment. Unlike the Bulls and Bears of the Stock Exchange, who clean you out of hard earned cash, it returns your money with interest, in the way of allaying the intense itching and insuring sweet repose.

TO OUR FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS OF SHIawassee County.

I wish to say that I have this day changed the agency of the McCormick Machines from Williams & Hartshorn, to James A. Chapin, of Owosso, where you will always find on hand a large stock of Repairs and first-class goods. The McCormick Machines have been in the field for years in this vicinity and to those acquainted with their working and wearing qualities I need make no remarks, as you are well aware they stand in the front rank. In regard to the McCormick Harvester and Binder I wish to say we have had these Machines in the field for the past six years, and they have given entire satisfaction to all customers, and when you take into consideration that the McCormick Harvester and Binder has won the laurels in every field trial in my territory during that time—said territory comprising the State of Michigan, except six south west corner counties and northern Ohio; it ought to convince the most skeptical of the superiority of the McCormick Binder over any and all competitors. The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. have never had any ambition to see how poor a machine they could get up for a small amount of money, but have endeavored to build a first-class machine as low as improved machinery, and a large experience could produce: believing that the best machinery that could be made was none too good for their thousands of customers. I am well aware that there is to-day as there has been for several years many Company's that have great ambition to build a Self-Binder knowing full well that it is one of the greatest labor saving machines of the age, and in their egotism without any experience they have put untried machines on the market somewhat resembling in appearance Self-Binders, with long guarantees and loud talk only to back them up; they ask innocent purchasers to buy them at some price. Now, I ask any fair business man—can you afford to take an untried machine and put it into the field and depend on saving as valuable a crop as the wheat crop is to every farmer in Michigan? Knowing full well that these same parties have asked you to do the same thing for the past three years, and each and every year their goods and warranties have proven an utter failure and the only recourse that their beguiled customers have had has been the privilege of making other arrangements in the best of harvest at great expense to save their crop. Some of these ambitious would be manufacturers and sellers of self-binders have even got ahead of their own time as they are now carrying in their pockets photographs of still another untried self-binder that they intend to put on the market next year before they have even tried their experimental self-binders of this year, showing plainly to any thinking man that they believe themselves that the self-binders they now have will prove as bad a failure as the ones they have built in the past. Below we give reports of a few of the many trials won by the McCormick Harvester and Binder in my territory last season and it does seem to me that if the McCormick Harvester and Binder was not far superior to any and all others, that, during the past six years, on some man's farm, in some man's field, under some condition of grain and soil or surrounding influence brought to bear in territory running from Lake Michigan to the Detroit river that our competitors would at least have won one field trial with their harvester and so-called binder.

MCCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY.
PER W. F. COWHAM, GENERAL AGENT.

MCCORMICK HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER.

The McCormick Harvester and Twine Binder is the most complete, thorough and efficient grain and labor saving machine ever offered the public. Most conclusive proof of the truth of this statement is found in the fact that the McCormick Harvester and Twine Binder carried off the highest honors in field trials and exhibitions wherever it entered, completely distancing all rivals, and wound up the glorious record of its year's victory by being awarded the grand Gold Medal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, where thirty other machines were entered in competition. Every farmer, when considering the matter of purchasing a new for his own use should avail himself of all opportunities to learn the comparative merits of the different machines in the market, carefully studying every detail and acquainting himself with all points for or against each machine that comes under his notice, thus fitting himself to judge justly as to which is the best and most economical implement for him to buy. We always court a thorough investigation of any and all our machines. We will now set forth briefly a few of the main meritorious points embraced in the McCormick Harvester and Twine Binder.

We have two sizes of these machines, 5 and one half and 6 and one half feet cut, and being provided with a three-horse evener, either two or three horses can be used, as desirable. The main wheel is made of wood with iron braces; it is 39 inches high, 9 inches wide, which makes it the strongest main wheel used on any Harvester. The sickle is driven from the centre, having long strine and saves power and wear. The canvas aprons do not clog in heavy or damp grain. The adjustable reel is adapted to saving all conditions of grain, reeling upon the platform the shortest clover to the longest rye. It is handled by one lever and can be operated by the driver with one hand with perfect ease. It has the best tilting device in use and is so easily worked that any child can use it.

Edgerton, O., July 4, 1881.—McCormick purchased; Deering failed to come in.—D. W. Weitz.

Fayette, O., July 5, 1881.—Scooped the Deering; Osborn on the ground, but would not compete. Walter A. Wood done considerable blowing, but would not compete.—A. F. Stoner.

Dundee, Mich., July 7, 1881.—Scooped the Champion, Osborn and Deering, all in the field. McCormick settled for.

Charlotte, July 8, 1881.—Trial with the Champion to-day. Their binder mired so three horses could not draw it. Too much gear for the practical farmer, and too much weight for our soil. Trial with Deering to-morrow.—L. L. Elmes.

Charlotte, July 9, 1881.—Beat the Deering in field trial to-day. Sold the McCormick.—F. L. Elmes.

Owosso, July 16, 1881.—Big trial on the Eaton farm, near Owosso, to-day. Over 500 people on the ground. Solid victory for the McCormick, as usual, over the Wood, Champion, Osborn and Deering binders.—Wilson & Taylor.

Blissfield, July 16, 1881.—Cleaned out the Deering. Sold the McCormick.—L. G. Beagle.

Grand Rapids, July 16, 1881.—Went to Hopkins to-day. Found a Buckeye binder in the field against the McCormick, but it wouldn't run. They wilted and would not hitch to their machine again. The McCormick cut twelve acres and never missed a bundle. Got cash for the McCormick.—W. C. Denison.

St. Johns, July 20, 1881.—Beat the Champion yesterday and sold the McCormick.—C. Wallace.

THE MCCORMICK IMPERIAL

The gearing is simple and very durable; it is entirely secure from the effects of rain, mud or dust; and the frame being of cast and wrought iron, lasts longer than any wood frame machine. By means of the lifting lever both ends of the drag bar are raised or lowered at the same instant, to meet the requirements of the grain or ground. The crank shaft has habbit metal bushings, which when worn, can be readily replaced at very small expense. Its reaping bar will cut a swath five feet wide. The guards are malleable iron and steel lined, and the sections are made of the best steel.

THE MCCORMICK IRON MOWER

Is a four feet, front-cut, jointed-bar machine and weighs complete, ready for the field, 580 pounds. We make two sizes, viz: four and four and a quarter feet cut. Its gearing is simple in construction, and at the same time powerful and very durable; it is enclosed in a cast-iron box, and is thus kept clean, and free from all dust. Its frame, being entirely of cast and wrought iron, is very durable, and is not affected by changes of the weather. Its finger-bar is made of the best cold rolled iron, and the malleable guards, which are steel lined, are bolted to the bar. Its bar has a rolling motion, enabling it to conform to the unevenness of ground. This is a new and most admirable feature. It has malleable shoes, both in and outside, which are much lighter and better than the ones commonly used. Its tilting and lifting levers put the bar the complete management of the driver. The doubletree is coupled by rods direct to the cutter-bar, thus bringing the team close to the draft, and obviating all side draft—thus the wheels of our Iron Mower cannot be raised from the ground in heavy, bad cutting. It is, in fact, the most complete, durable, light-running and effective mower that has ever been put into a field of grass; and while it has all the advantages of a rear-cut machine, yet it secures the perfect safety of the driver.

